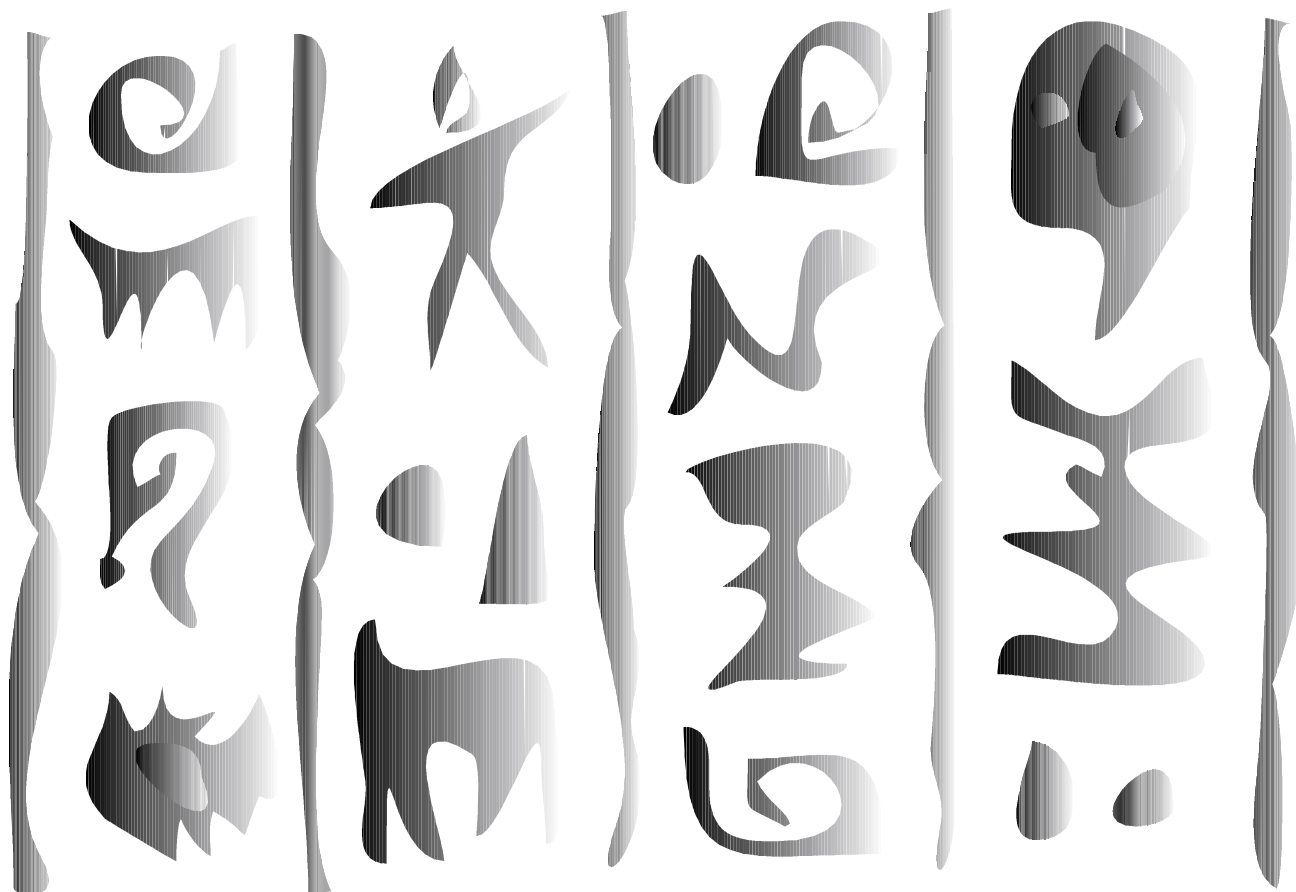


Central Utah Job Outlook



Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne Counties

training levels

Training levels represent how *most* workers became proficient in their occupations.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher—This classification includes four training groups: professional degrees (like law or medicine), doctoral degrees, master's degrees, bachelor's degrees, and work experience in an occupation requiring a bachelor's or higher degree (like managers).

Associate's Degree or Applied Technology Training—Associate's Degrees usually require at least two years of full-time academic work after high school. Most occupations in this category are health-related. Applied technology occupations generally require completion of applied technology training programs or courses that do not result in a degree. Program lengths vary and often lead to certification or a diploma. Some occupations require licensure.

Work Experience in a Related Occupation—These occupations require skills and experience gained in another occupation. Or, skills may be developed from hobbies or military service.

Long-Term On-the-Job Training—These are occupations which generally require more than 12 months of on-the-job training or combined work experience *and* formal classroom instruction before workers develop skills needed for average job performance.

Moderate-Term On-the-Job Training—

Workers in this category usually achieve average job performance after one to 12 months of combined on-the-job experience and informal training (which can include watching experienced workers). Trainees are given progressively more difficult assignments as they demonstrate their mastery of lower-level skills.

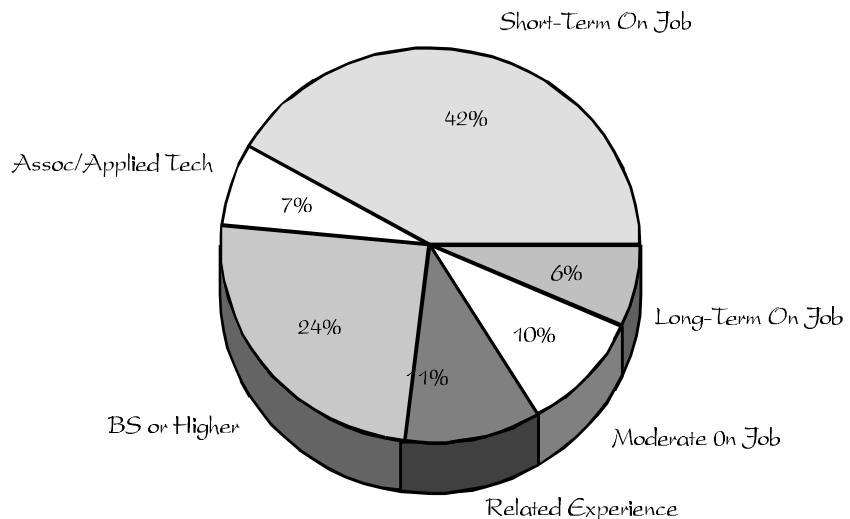
Short-Term On-the-Job Training—

In this group, workers typically achieve average job performance in just a few days or weeks by working with, observing, and asking questions of experienced employees.



training does count!

Central Utah New Jobs by Training Level—2000-2005



a word about wages. . .

On average, workers in Southwest Utah can expect to earn lower wages than statewide pay.

The wage rates in this publication show the average wage rate for experienced workers.

These are average wages. . . they represent workers with 30 years of experience as well as those with three years of experience.

Workers entering the occupation for the first time

can expect to earn noticeably lower wages than those listed here.

Local wages are used whenever possible. In this case, wages are for Utah's 21 smallest counties—unless denoted by (*). Figures marked with a (*) are Utah wages.

Wages were collected by the Utah Department of Workforce Services between October 1998 and July 1999.

For more information on occupational visit our web site: ***wi.dws.state.ut.us***



question: *Should I pay the most attention to occupations with the most new openings or those that are fastest growing?*

answer: Job growth can be measured by percent change and numerical change. The fastest growing occupations do not necessarily provide the largest number of jobs. A larger occupation with slower growth may produce more openings than a smaller occupation with faster growth.

For example, the rate of growth for paralegals is twice that of nurses. But, there are 10 times as many nursing openings as paralegal openings. Generally, it's best to **concentrate on occupations with the most openings**. However, often when occupations are growing rapidly there may be short-term shortages of workers. BUT, further research would be necessary! Don't just think that a rapidly growing occupation is a sure road to job-seeking success.

**Fastest-Growing
or
Most
Openings?**

Don't be fooled!
Fast-growing occupations might create only a few jobs.

Central Utah

Employment Projections by Training Level 2000 - 2005

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

	Annual Job Openings 2000-2005	Estimated Average Hourly Wage
Designers, Except Interior Designers	20	\$11.50 *
Education Administrators	10	\$24.50
Engineers, Civil	10	\$23.50
Human Resource, Training, and Labor Relations Specialists	20	\$18.00 *
Managers, General & Top Executivess	10	\$23.00
Teachers, Elementary School	20	\$16.00 *
Teachers, Secondary School	30	\$16.00

Associate Degree/Applied Tech

	Annual Job Openings 2000-2005	Estimated Average Hourly Wage
Automotive Mechanics and Service Technicians	20	\$12.50
Cosmetologists and Hairstylists	10	\$8.00 *
Nurses, Registered	10	\$17.50

Experience in a Related Occupation

	Annual Job Openings 2000-2005	Estimated Average Hourly Wage
Brokers, Real Estate	20	N/A
First Line Supervisors, Construction	10	\$22.50
First Line Supervisors, Marketing and Sales	20	\$12.50
Managers, Food Service and Lodging	20	\$14.50

Unless noted with (*), wages are for rural Utah counties.

* Statewide wages.

Long-Term On-the-Job Training

	Annual Job Openings 2000-2005	Estimated Average Hourly Wage
Carpenters	10	\$12.50
Cooks, Restaurant	10	\$8.00
Correctional Officers	20	\$13.50 *
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	10	\$10.00
Police Patrol Officers	10	\$12.50

Moderate-Term On-the-Job Training

	Annual Job Openings 2000-2005	Estimated Average Hourly Wage
Grader/Bulldozer/Scraper Operators	10	\$15.50
Secretaries, Except Legal or Medical	20	\$9.50

Short-Term On-the-Job Training

	Annual Job Openings 2000-2005	Estimated Average Hourly Wage
Cashiers	90	\$7.00
Child Care Workers	10	\$5.50
Counter Attendants	30	\$6.00
Farm Workers, except Agricultural Services	100	N/A
Fast Food Workers	40	\$6.00
Food Preparation Workers	20	\$6.50
Helpers, Carpenters	10	\$9.00
Home Health Aides	10	\$7.50
Janitors and Cleaners	40	\$8.00
Laborers, Landscaping and Groundskeeping	30	\$8.50
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	20	\$7.00
Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Attendants	20	\$8.00 *
Office Clerks, General	20	\$9.00 *
Sales Clerks, Retail	30	\$8.00
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	40	\$8.00
Truck Drivers, Heavy	60	\$15.00
Truck Drivers, Light	10	\$11.00
Waiters & Waitresses	30	\$6.00

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services; Economic and Data Analysis.

Unless noted with (*), wages are for rural Utah counties.

* Statewide wages.

Just because an occupation is in this publication, doesn't mean jobs will be easy to find! Here we cover only the "demand" for occupations. The other side of the equation is the **supply** of workers wanting to work in that occupation.

Unfortunately, there's not much supply data.



do your homework!



do your homework!



on the net. . .

- ✓ wi.dws.state.ut.us —Utah Labor Market Information
- ✓ www.bls.gov/ —Bureau of Labor Statistics
- ✓ www.bls.gov/ocohome.htm —Occupational Outlook Handbook
- ✓ www.ajb.org/ut/ —Utah's Job Bank
- ✓ www.dws.state.ut.us/Job_board/default.asp —Utah's Electronic Bulletin Board
- ✓ firmfind.dws.state.ut.us/pgMain.asp —Lists of Utah Companies

supply-side economics

An occupation may create hundreds of new openings every year. But, if thousands of workers are qualified for those positions, lots of workers won't find work in that field.

In other words, look at the *supply* of labor for a particular occupation—not just the *demand*. We do have some figures on the number of people completing certain

programs at public institutions. However, that excludes many, many qualified workers.

So, you'll have to do your homework! Check with people already employed in the occupation and employers who hire that occupation to determine whether there is an over- or under- supply of workers.

Utah Jobs Where "Supply" May be Larger than "Demand"

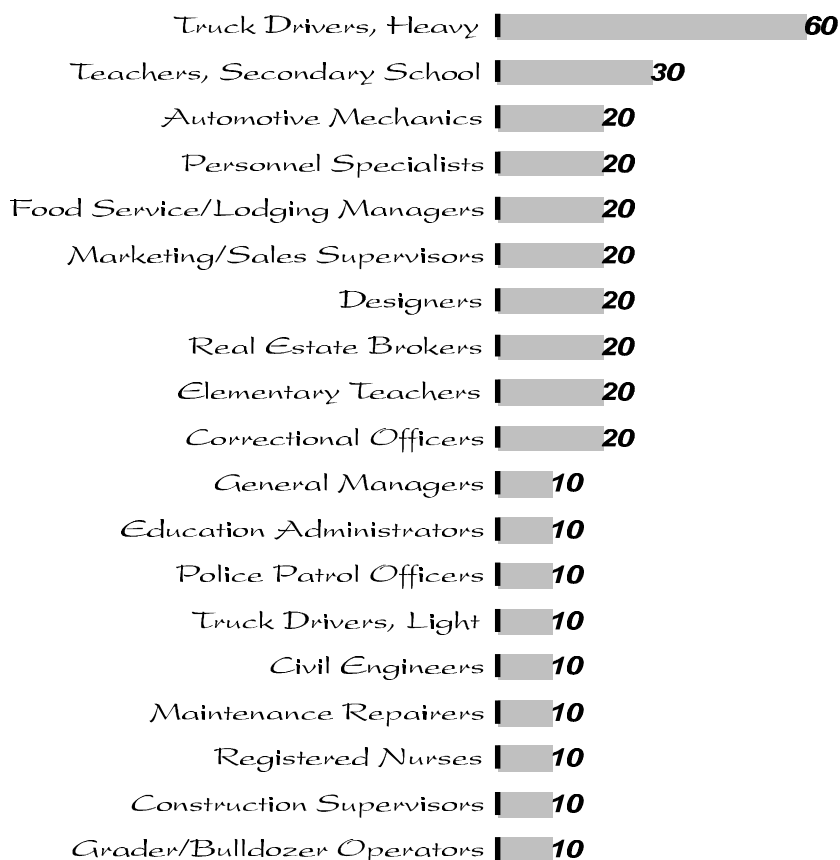
- ✓ Accountants
- ✓ Cosmetologists
- ✓ Drafters
- ✓ Sports Instructors/Coaches
- ✓ Management Analysts
- ✓ Marketing/Advertising Manager
- ✓ Psychologists
- ✓ Public Relations Specialists
- ✓ Recreation Workers
- ✓ Elementary Teachers
- ✓ Writers/Editors



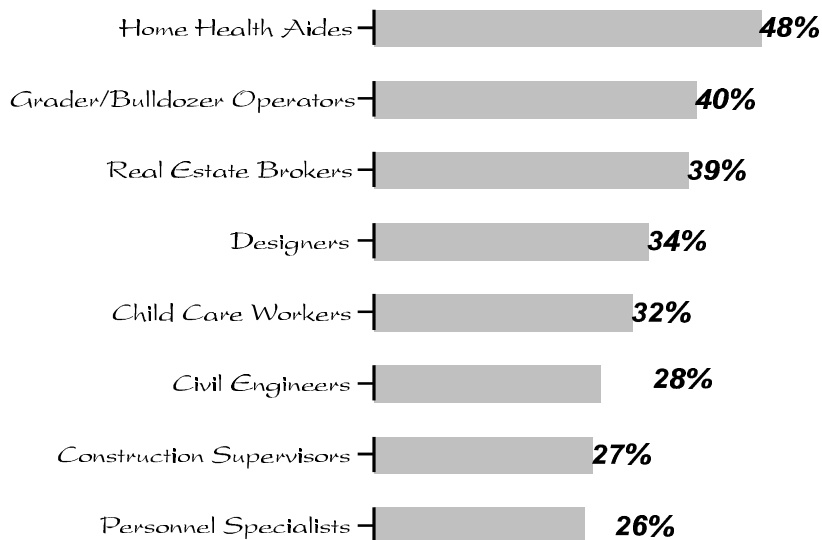
Remember,
don't be
tricked by our list
of "fastest
growing"
occupations.
Other jobs may
have many more
openings!



Central Utah Occupations with Most New Openings and Higher Pay



Fastest Growing Central Utah Occupations with at Least 10 Openings



use your head!

X Service and professional/para-professional occupations will provide the most new job openings for the Central Region.

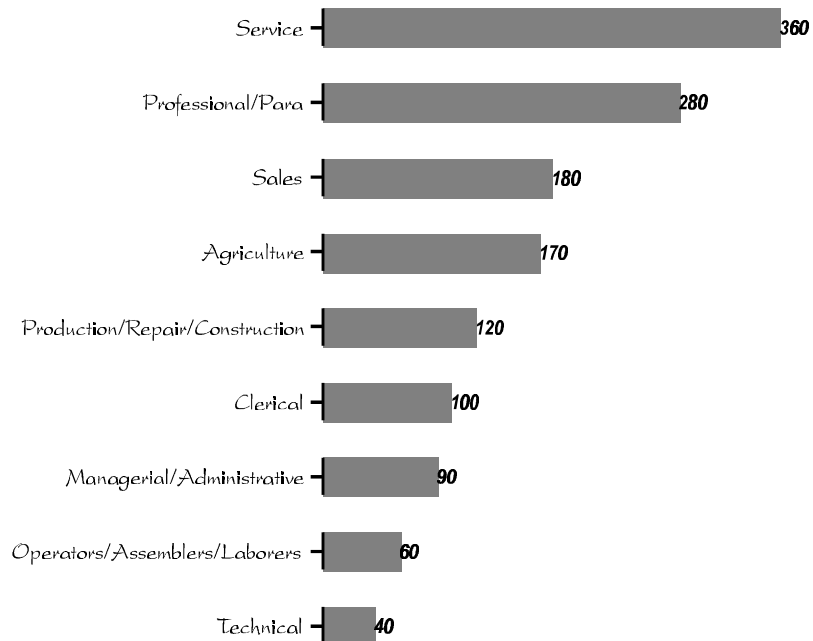
X Professional and Paraprofessional categories are providing more and more job openings.

X Four-year college degrees are becoming increasingly important for high-paying jobs even in nonurban areas.

X Jobs requiring "short term on-the-job training" show lots of openings because of high turnover.

X Self-employment will be a significant source of employment.

Central Utah 2000-2005 Annual Job Openings by Major Occupational Category



Our Mission

The mission of the Utah Department of Workforce Services is to provide accessible, and comprehensive employment-related and supportive services responsive to the needs of employers, job seekers, and the community.

All the information in this publication was produced by the Utah Department of Workforce Services.



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